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DEMOCRACY.

Standing Up to Get Knocked Down.

The Democracy have succeeded in putting a city and township ticket in the field, but they are having considerable trouble to get their selected candidates to face the racket. There is a continual inclination to slip toward the rear, a disposition toward modest retreat and avoidance of publicity which amounts almost to a panic. Those who were present at the time nearly all refused to accept the honors thrust upon them, while those who were absent are kicking at the advantage taken of them behind their backs.

The township convention was held at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. Spencer McClure was made chairman, and El. Hough secretary.

There were thirteen present—an unlucky omen, which dampened the ardor of the faithful.

McClure's speech accepting the honors of the chairmanship would have done credit to the immortal author of the pending tariff measure. It was rich and juicy.

El. refilled his pipe, adjusted it squarely between his gums, and with a smile of sickly apprehension, began to record the last will and testament of the local Democracy.

For Township Trustee, S. F. Lowman was nominated in a frightened whisper, and, as S. F. didn't find out anything about it, that stuck.

Then Bob Woodrow was placed in nomination for Clerk. He remonstrated. He kicked and floundered. But in spite of all, he received six votes, which was an overwhelming majority, as there was no opposition, and the rest of the Democrats had run out to keep from being nominated. Bob swears however by Andy Jackson's Eternal, that he isn't a candidate, and will not be, under any consideration.

For Constable Willis Woodrow was nominated by acclamation, receiving the two votes which still remained in the room.

Joe. Mullenix was selected for the other nomination for Constable, but he happened to be present and vetoed the move with an emphatic "Nix coom arousch?"

John Boyle wasn't there to remonstrate, and was put on the ticket for Assessor of the North precinct. Ditto with I. H. McConaughy for Assessor in the South precinct.

Thus ended the chapter.

In the evening the municipal convention was held.

Prof. Fenton Gall being too small to offer effective resistance, was placed in the chair, and Richard Dean was made secretary. There were forty-six present and it was thought they could indulge in the luxury of tellers. Accordingly, Messrs. Chas. McConaughy and Will Matthews were selected for that onerous duty.

The speeches of Prof. Gall and the other orators of the occasion were Websterian in flight, if not in sentiment.

Under their inspiration the nominations proceeded. There was much higgling and haggling and back-pulling all along the line. But they managed to make W. L. Morrow stick for Mayor, George Lemon for Marshall, and Richard Dean for Clerk. However, when it came to nominating City Solicitor, Hogsett, DeBruin, Sams and Chaney all positively and peremptorily refused to run. Hence, they concluded to run a vacancy for that office.

Cornelius Curry was placed on the ticket for Street Commissioner, and since he has found it out, says he won't run.

For Sealer of Weights and Measures, Charlie Wellbrook was selected. When Charlie was told of the way he had been taken advantage of, his eyes flashed fire, and he started out with a razor in his hand. But it was too late. Now he swears that every man concerned in the affair shall be shaved with a rusty knife if ever he lays his professional hands on them.

For Treasurer, John Matthews was nominated, and hasn't yet been heard from.

For City Council, the ticket is, Chas. Utman, J. B. W. Spargur and John Hern. Mr. Utman is highly indignant, and we understand that the others want out of the boat.

For Water Works Trustees they put up Mike Carroll, Frank Emmerling and Jacob Groves. But the serious question is, can they make them run?

For School Board they nominated Albert Matthews for the long term, and Hamer Hogsett for the short one. These men have no haggling for the fight and no heart in it.

Thus, however, their perfunctory political duty has been performed, and all that's left is to take their medicine manfully on the second day of April.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10th, '94.
Mr. Cleveland has been in a pet ever since he got back to Washington and discovered the pitiable plight of the cuckoo free traders in the Senate. He has stormed and raved but it has all been to no purpose; the free traders are still on the run, and today the prospect of the ultimate defeat of his tariff bill is brighter than ever. The bit of parliamentary legerdemain by which the Senate took up the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage did not improve his state of mind, as the Democratic party is even more divided on that measure than upon the tariff, and if the Senate promptly passes it, as now seems probable, he will have to choose between vetoing it and breaking his word, pledged by Secretary Carlisle to the New York bankers in order to prevent the absolute failure of the recent bond issue.

The tariff bill is now in the hands of full Finance committee, but the Democratic kickers, headed by Hill, Gorman and Brice, are masters of the situation. They are crowding over the cuckoos to such an extent that some of them are threatening to become kickers themselves because of the concessions that had been made to the ten Senators. Allison and Aldrich, Republican members of the Finance committee, have given the Democratic members of that committee notice, on the floor of the Senate, that the Republicans do not propose to allow the bill to be railroaded through the committee, and the Republicans, owing to the absence of Senator Vance, one of the Democratic members of the committee, are in a position to prevent any precipitate action by the full committee. Senator Hill's open fight against the income tax has not improved the situation from a Democratic point of view.

It must have caused Mr. Cleveland, Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren to blush with shame when they read the many criticisms of the administration's pension policy made on the floor of the House while the pension appropriation bill was under consideration. General Sickles, one of the few Democrats in the house who always stands up and fights for those who fought for the country in its hour of need, made a ringing speech against the administration policy. He began by quoting the declaration concerning pensions from Mr. Cleveland's '92 letter of acceptance and declaring most emphatically if that had been lived up to there would have been no trouble. Gen. Sickles' speech contained a number of epigrams worthy of preservation. For instance—"If you would have good soldiers in the next war, take good care of the soldiers of the past war,"—and, speaking of a compilation of pension laws issued by the Pension Bureau, which he held in his hand—"They print them for other people to read; they ought to read them themselves." Gen. Sickles was particularly severe on Commissioner Lochren for trying to break down the act of Dec. 1893, declaring a pension to be a vested right, an act which Gen. Sickles said will stand. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a remarkably strong speech against the administration's treatment of old soldiers, paid his respects to Mr. Cleveland's libel about there being hundreds of thousands of fraudulent pensioners, and said: "If there are 200 fraudulent pensioners on the roll, the Commissioner ought to be impeached for inefficiency." Gen. Grosvenor said he had told by an official of the Pension Bureau that the most of the frauds on the roll had been placed there by Commissioner Black, under the Mexican veteran bill.

The charges connecting a number of Democratic Senators with speculating in sugar stock have reached that point where they are little short of a great national scandal, and it now looks as though those Democratic Senators who have not been speculating in sugar stock will be compelled in defense of their own good names to join with the Republican Senators in ordering an investigation. Five Democratic Senators, two of them members of the Finance committee, are involved in these scandals. Gossip has it that the profits of one of these Senators on the day that it was announced by two Democratic Senators that an arrangement had been made with President Havemeyer of the sugar trust, who was at the time in Washington, by the Democrats of the Finance committee, to protect the sugar trust, reached the sum of \$68,000. If these Democrats are innocent of stock-jobbing with the sugar clause of the tariff bill they should ask for an investigation and establish their innocence. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has acknowledged that he bought 1,000 shares of sugar stock, but claims that it was done on an old order given his brokers and that soon as he was notified of its purchase he directed that it be sold at once and no more purchased, and Senator Vest has denied having purchased any. Senator Brice, who is mixed up in the charges, has said nothing.

J. S. ELLIFRITZ.

The Developments in this Mystery Up to Date.

A few days ago street rumor said that Joe Ellifritz had been seen in San Francisco. But it is always the case in such affairs, that the lost is found here and there, all over the country, until he is actually located or the circumstances are relegated to a place among the memories of other days.

We suggested last week that Mr. Ellifritz was probably wandering about in a state of mental derangement. Subsequent developments seem to confirm that idea.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Mayor Davis received the following letter from Chicago:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 12, 1894.
Hon. H. D. Davis, Hillsboro, O.
DEAR FRIEND:—I have just been visited by two detectives who are friends of Mr. Head and who have been working on the Ellifritz case. They claim to have him located or at least know the locality in which he is living. They decline to pursue the case longer unless there is something in sight. Their plan is to find him and then get an interview with him for myself or Mr. Head or any other acquaintance. They claim to have spent a little money on the case and wish me to ascertain if they would receive any compensation if they would find him and have me learn from him what his trouble is. I fear there must be some mental trouble. If I should think \$50 well spent to know it and care for him. Am under the impression that the citizens raised a sum of money for this purpose. If in your judgment it is best to offer \$50 for locating him you will please wire me on receipt of letter, stating amount you offer.

Sincerely yours,
J. E. RICHARDS.

He immediately wired a reply authorizing Richards to draw on the committee for \$50, and suggesting that he hold the money until the interview was secured, and that if he saw Ellifritz, he should try and induce him to come home.

The letter was shown to Mrs. Ellifritz, who said she had received one from a Chicago detective a few days before, saying that Mr. Ellifritz had been seen by a party who knew him as late as the 25th day of February. This party did not speak to Ellifritz, but the detective said he gave good reasons for not doing so. The detective offered to work on the case two weeks for \$6 per day. But said if she did not employ him, he would give her what information he had secured to that date. She answered that she was destitute of money, but begged him, if he had any information, to let her have it. She has not yet received any reply.

Mysterious Bones.

The Greenfield Enterprise has the following:

Farmer Warren Cowen, while fox hunting recently, discovered several ancient graves. They were situated upon a high point of land in Highland county, about a mile from the famous Serpent mound, where Professor Putnam, of Harvard, made interesting discoveries. As soon as the weather permitted Cowen excavated several of these graves. He informed your correspondent that the graves were of large limestone slabs, two and a half or three feet in length, and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the graves. A single one somewhat larger was the head and another was the feet. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface. Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upward of six feet in length was brought to light. There were a number of stone hatchets, beads and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the mighty warrior had died in battle. In another grave was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg was broken during life, and the bones had grown together. The protruberance at the point of union, was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. By the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants, were near the shoulders.

In the other graves Cowen made equally interesting finds. It seems that this region was populated by fairly intelligent people, and that the Serpent Mound was an object of worship. Near the graves in a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery and burnt stones give evidence of a prehistoric village. Probably the people who are buried on the hill lived in this village.

We are informed that in referring last week to the trouble between Mr. Stroup and Mr. Nave, at the home of the latter, near Sonner's Chapel, the cause of the altercation was not that Mr. Nave refused to let Stroup have the hay in question, but that he wanted him to take it away, in order that he, Nave, might get possession and put in his own hay. Stroup seemed in no hurry and said as much to Nave, following up the assertion with the assault as stated.

The food of German miners consists of bread and vegetables. It is very seldom that they can afford a bit of meat.

UNCONSCIOUS TUITION.

Paper Read by Prof. E. G. Smith before the Highland County Teachers' Association.

It is said that a child is educated by everything with which it comes in contact. Every circumstance of early life, the home, the neighborhood, the games and tasks, all have their influence. But greater than any of these is the influence of human beings, the children who are playmates, the men and women, the brothers and sisters, the father and mother. The mother affects the education of a child more than all the combined material circumstances of life. A human soul can not be truly educated by any instrument less noble than itself. Only by a diamond can a diamond be cut. The child learns unconsciously, from pictures on the walls, grounds for physical exercise, maps and apparatus. It may be, as the Alexandrian schoolmaster said, there is no royal road to learning, yet these material aids serve to make a good high way; but all of these combined are as nothing to the value of a teacher. Pigmies as teachers mean pigmies as pupils. The personal influence of the teacher in the unconscious cultivation of character can not be overestimated. The teacher is more than apparatus, more than brick and mortar and wood; he is, or should be, spirit and power and life. A child can grow into his ideals best when its embodiment is by its side. A great overpowering soul tends to bring everything within its reach into subjection and likeness. And if the teacher is found to carry with him the power and affection of his pupils, it is not because they were originally like unto him, but because he has unconsciously made them so by a subtle inductive process like unto himself. It matters not how many moral lectures we may give our children, lectures on honesty, lectures on truthfulness, on integrity, industry, charity, generosity—these graces can never be set in children by teachers who are deficient themselves in them. Is it reasonable to expect that pupils will cherish truth as a priceless gift, or jewel when they listen to their teacher's evasive and prevaricating answers?

No person of bad or of doubtful moral character should have charge of children in school. The evidence of character required by examiners is frequently very flimsy, merely certificates from persons, themselves unknown. This unconscious tuition has everything to do with the moral training of children, which is the first and most important training for them; for what avails all knowledge, all ability, all learning, all skill, when the heart is depraved, and the will power is exerted in the wrong direction. An old writer says: "On the day of judgment, the great Judge beyond the stars will not ask, 'What have you read? What have you studied? How well can you preach?'—but, 'How have you lived? What have you done?'" Be perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect, as the great Teacher of us all expressed it, and the silent influence will permeate all that surrounds you. There can be no doubt the morality of youth must be the highest aim of all training, and to-day and in this free country of ours, more than ever. How many persons are there now-a-days who act politely and kindly to your face, and behind your back talk evil of you? How many promises are made merely to be broken? How many are overflowing with words of kindness, when deep down in their hearts they are deceiving themselves, and making a mockery of truth and honesty? All of this has its silent influence upon the youth with whom we are associated, and tends largely to make up his education in deceit and dishonesty. Obedience to the laws is very little practiced to-day. Neither the statute nor the moral law is regarded; every one wants to do as he pleases; everyone wants to be the law unto himself and others, but not to submit to the law. Must I strengthen my assertion, by example? Bank failures, with all their attending dishonesty; disobedience of employees against employers; disregard of school and family; speculations in stock and grain gambling; puts and calls; defalcations; absconding clerks, treasurers and cashiers. And what can we do? What can, especially, the school do to check this wave of lawlessness? In the first place I wish to state here that great art is not necessary to accomplish this end. But one thing is needed. We ourselves must bow under the discipline of morality. We must be honest and brave, faithful and true in all things. We must do the right with energy. To live an example has at all times been more successful than to talk an example. A live example does more than the dead word.

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Then it is necessary that, as teachers, we diligently take a stand for right, that we lay a stress upon obedience and good training. Knowledge and skill alone have never made men better, for men act, not so much according to their reason as according to their feelings. Therefore it must be our constant care to ennoble the feelings, to reform the tastes by constant example. Knowledge and depravity may very well be sisters.

Moral training has been theorized and philosophized too much, and practiced too little. You cannot put together character as you may the different pieces of a Chinese puzzle, but you may develop it and unfold it by constant example and direction. A true teacher may be likened to the sun, whose presence calls forth grasses and flowers upon the meadow, but also responsive, answers from the column of Mennon. The terrible responsibility of the example of a teacher is aptly illustrated in a Russian story: "Once upon a time, two souls arrived in the lower regions to suffer the consequences of their misdeeds upon earth. The one, in life, had inhabited the body of a cruel robber and cutthroat, who had openly arrayed himself against his fellow creatures and was guilty of the most heinous crimes. The other was the soul of a teacher who had not used to the best advantage the privileges of his office, but had been delinquent in his duties to the children under his care. Each, upon arrival, was hurled into a separate huge cauldron, under which crackled a blazing fire. Ages passed. The fire under the robber's tank gradually sank and died away, but the blaze under the neighboring cauldron continued unabating. At length the tortured spoke up, complaining of the manifest injustice of the punishment meted out to him, as compared with that of his companion. Then a voice made answer: "Ponder upon the magnitude of thy wrong doing. Lo! the robber and murderer simply stole what, sooner or later, nature takes away; but thou didst kill opportunities of improvement; thou didst steal multitudinous chances of good. The subtle poison which thou didst allow to escape has crept into crevices and nooks, and festering there, has bred loathsome pestilence, and all eternity cannot remove its taint. Seest thou, now, the justice of thy prolonged damnation?" And the flames rose higher and resumed their dance around the white-hot cauldron."

The school is only one factor in this silent education. Added to its work must be the influence of home and that of the outer world; but the true teacher—one who looks upon his calling as a sacred trust, and does not profane his office by mercenary considerations—sure that the intellectual harvest will not fail, undertakes the moral training with reverence and confidence. He knows that his work in that direction will count when book teaching has long been forgotten. To lead the child to see what is right and to understand what is wrong is not so difficult a matter, provided we have the right examples; with mixed examples before them, it becomes very hard to bring them to act in a direction they know to be proper. The majority of pupils realize the wickedness of lying, yet how few will not yield to the impulse of trying to escape censure or punishment by denying the truth. Doing right must be practiced. The mind, condemned to solitary confinement becomes imbecile. The teacher's care must not only be to impart the moral, the true, by words, but to render the same active by exercise and example. As we cultivate the muscles, not by reading essays on gymnastics, but by gymnastic performance, so likewise the moral nature is cultivated effectively, not by moral essays, but by moral action.

The child imitates. The efficacy of this principal in shaping the moral sense is most observable in children. Indeed, if there be anything in them which deserves the name of an instinct, it is their propensity to imitation. Now there is nothing which children imitate or apply more readily than expressions of affection and aversion, of approbation, hatred, resentment, and the like. And when these passions and expres-

sions are once connected, which they soon will be by the same association which unites words with their ideas, the passions will follow the expressions, and attach upon the object to which the child has been accustomed to apply the epithet. In a word, when almost everything else is learned by imitation, can we wonder to find the same cause concerned in the generation of our moral sentiments? Then, a good teacher's first care is to be virtuous himself. The Spartans taught their children sobriety by exposing to their sight drunken slaves. Would you instruct the rising generation in dramshops and in dens of iniquity? Would you have it study in the police courts and graduate with forgers and swindlers? Why then, parade illustrations of wickedness when it is known that the contagious influence of bad example is more powerful than any antidote? For one who is kept from wrong doing five succumb to the innate, irresistible propensity to imitate. Some natures retain their spotless purity under the most adverse circumstances; but the prudent gardener keeps undecayed fruit apart from that touched by the rot. Why should our school readers be impregnated with such literature for lessons, as the Insolent Boy, the Truant, Unkindness, etc. Such reading savors too much of the Upas tree. Let them chronicle the good, speak of the value of honest toil, the satisfaction attendant upon the faithful discharge of duty. Let reading lessons impress the young reader with the beauty of veracity under all circumstances.

Politeness is another means by which the youth of our land may be unconsciously educated, and by politeness I do not mean that spurious sort that we meet in the ball room or in those so-called fashionable society, but that better sort that reaches the heart and ennobles it and makes it better. The kind that actuated that hero, Sir Philip Sidney, when wounded on the fatal field of Zutphen, to pass a cup of cold water from his own parched lips, to those of a dying soldier at his side. What higher ideals can children have than are embodied in these examples? The great Judean Teacher is another striking example whose words and spirit, working through twenty centuries, will find an expression in the hearts of our youth, which the most advanced civilization of to-day can not reach.

As a true friend of the children and the schools, I ask you to receive my opinions and monitions in the same kind spirit in which they are given. Some general principles have been given which I hope you may indorse. I believe I have not uttered a sentiment that you have not felt and acted upon in your own schools; yet I thought that, by repeating them, I might encourage you in your labors and point out the manifold blessings that you may bestow on the rising generation. If we educate our pupils according to these principles, the school will fulfill its mission; the education of the people will lead to prosperity and to happiness; the outcome will be good citizens and, what is more, good men and women.

Stockholm has a death rate from drink of 90 in 1,000, the highest of any city in the world.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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